

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 20.

VICTORIA, V. I., BRITISH COLUMBIA, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1868

NO. 101.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

TERMS:
Jan Year, (in advance)..... \$14.00
Six Months do 8.00
Three Months do 6.00
Fortnightly 0.75

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS:
Per Annum, in advance..... \$8.00
For Six Months 4.00
For Three Months 3.00
For Week 0.25

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley
streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS.

S. D. Lovell.....	Nasalmo, V. I.
Chit & Jackson.....	New Westminster
Barnard's Express.....	Quesnel, B.C.
do	Lytton
do	Richmond
do	Kirkland
do	Barkerville
do	Camerontown
do	Clinton
L. P. Fisher.....	San Francisco
Hudson & Sons.....	New York
F. A. Galt.....	11 Clement's Lane, London
G. Street.....	30 Cornhill, London

Hotels, Saloons, &c.

St. Nicholas Hotel,
Government Street,
VICTORIA, V. I.

This Establishment
Is now Open for the Reception of Guests
And is recommended to the Travelling Public as a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

THE ROOMS HAVE ALL BEEN
REFURNISHED.
And particular attention is paid to
CLEANLINESS AND GOOD ORDER.

APARTMENTS will be let by the DAY, WEEK or
MONTH, at a Great Reduction from Former Rates,
and are requested to inspect the hotel before seeking
accommodation elsewhere.

J. FRIED,
Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA.

The Alhambra Saloon.
YATES STREET.

IS STILL CONDUCTED IN ITS USUAL
happy manner. Civility, Good Liquors, and Cigars
being the secret of success.

The Proprietor is ever mindful to give his attention to
the same for the benefit of his patrons.

W. FARRON,
Proprietor.

Victoria, B. C.

Oysters! Oysters! Oysters!

AT

PIPER'S SALOON,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

A constant Supply of FRESH OLYMPIA OYSTERS
during the Season.

Ex "Spirit of the Age."

LANGLEY & CO.

Have received a full Assortment of

Grimault's & Co.'s Celebrated Preparations.

The Choicest Parisian Perfumery of

Rigaud & Co. and Lubin.

Victor's Flea Powder in Bellows, Blowers and Bowls.

Gosnell's Treble Distilled Lavender Water.

Wright's Coal Tar Soap.

Trusses of the most Approved Styles.

Curling's Cod Liver Oil.

Letchford's Pomades, Oils and Soaps.

Also, a Large Assortment of

Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c.

scd 10

Sandwich Islands'

Sugar & Molasses.

THE CARGO OF THE SCHOONER
FAVORITE, just arrived from Honolulu, consisting
of carefully selected MOLASSES and No. 1 SUGAR.

ALSO

The remainder of bark AVA'S cargo of SUGAR, from
Corro Azul.

For sale by J. H. STEWART.

Victoria, V. I., 14 Sept., 1868.

scd 14

BY ROYAL COMMAND

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Scd 14

FOUND.

ON SHORE, ON SPIDERS ISLAND, SAN

Fishing Boat, brought to the British Camp, San

Juan Island, and left in the care of the Commanding

Officer. The owner is requested to call, pay compensation,

pay charges, and take it away, or it will be sold to the

proprietor, in thirty days from this date.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 20th, 1868.

scd 14

Medical.

Ayer's
CATHARTIC
PILLS.



Are you sick, feeble, and
out of order, with your system
deranged, and your feelings
uncomfortable? These symptoms
are often the prelude
to disease. When such a state
of darkness is creeping upon
you, and should be averted
by a timely use of the right
remedy. Take Ayer's Pills,
and cleanse out the impurities
from the body, and let the fluids
move on unobstructed in
health again. They stimulate
the functions of the body,
purify the system from the obstructions which may
cause disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and
obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved,
react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing
general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While the
remedy, take Ayer's Pills, and see how
they restore the natural action of the system,
and with it the buoyant feeling of health again.
What is true and so apparent in this trivial and com-
mon complaint, is also true in many of the deepest
and dangerous diseases. The secret of their
success lies in them. Caused by similar obstruc-
tions and derangements of the natural functions of
the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely,
cured by the same means. None who know the
virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them
in removing from the diseased.

Statement from leading physicians in some of the
principal cities, and from other well-known public
persons:

From a Foraging Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4,

1868.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the panacea of all that
is great in medicine. They cure every little
disease of almost every sort on hands and feet
that had proved incurable for years. Her mother
has been long grievously afflicted with blisters and pimplies
on her skin and in her hair. After our
child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they
have cured her.

ASA MORGIDGE.

As a Family Physician.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the best we have seen.

They surpass any cathartic we possess.

They are mild, but very certain and efficient in
their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable
to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, SICK Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR DR. AYER: I cannot answer you what
complaints I have cured with your Pill better than to
say that we have a large number of patients
cured by them.

I place entire dependence on that effectual
remedy in my daily contest with disease, and be-
lieving, as I do, that your Pills afford us the best we
have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 1868.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir: I have been repeatedly
cured of the worst headache anybody can have by
one of your pills.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE.

Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their
purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial
effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They
have in my practice produced excellent effects in
cases of bilious complaints, and in those of the liver
which are not removed by any remedy I
mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at
length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of
the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1868. }

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and
local practice, and find them to be of great service.

They are easily digested, and
readily penetrate and in almost every case give immediate
relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect
a complete cure.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stones and Gravel.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir: I have been repeatedly
cured of the worst headache anybody can have by
one of your pills.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE.

Clerk of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice,

and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients

I have ever found. Their alternative effect upon
the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when
given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhea.

Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and
convenient for the use of women and children.

Yours, J. H. HINES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1868.

YEAR SIX: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my
practice, and find them an excellent purgative to
the system.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constitution, Costiveness, Suppression,

Diarrhea, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsey,

Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the
cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have

found them efficacious as I have, they should join

me in their use.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constitution, Costiveness, Suppression,

Diarrhea, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsey,

Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife,

London.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken
at the proper time, are excellent promoters of the
natural secretion when wholly or partially sup-
pressed, and also very effective to cleanse the
stomach and expel worms. They are so much the
best remedy I have ever known, and I can con-
fidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. H. HINES.

WICHITA, Kansas, Jan. 6, 1868.

I should be grateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you.

A cold settled in my limbs and brought on extreme curvature of the spine.

Dr. CHAMBERLAIN, Boston, Mass.,

had been called to treat it—

Dr. BROWN, Boston, a man of great

skill and knowledge, had

attended me for years.

VINCENT SELDILLE.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury,

which although a valuable remedy in skilful hands,

is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful con-

sequences that frequently follow its inadvertent use.

I believe costiveness to originate in the

liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the

disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife,

London.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken
at the proper time, are excellent promoters of the
natural secretion when wholly or partially sup-
pressed, and also very effective to cleanse the
stomach and expel worms.

Monday Morning, Oct. 5, 1868.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply or papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will be made to this rule.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Local Government Under Confederation.

Considerable misapprehension exists as to the Revenue and Expenditure of the local Government in case we were admitted into the Dominion, on the financial terms proposed by the Yale Convention. If it can be shown that the conditions proposed by the Convention would, if we were Confederated, give us a large surplus revenue after paying the current expenditure of our local Government, instead of having, as at present, a merely nominal or supposed surplus, or as in 1866, a deficit of \$170,000, and as in 1867, a deficit of \$132,000, it must prove a convincing argument, from a financial point of view, to the effect that Confederation on such terms would be a great good; and that British Columbians would be unwise indeed to reject such terms, if conceded by Canada. Our purpose, therefore, in this article, is to remove, if possible, the existing misapprehension from all unprejudiced minds by an appeal to facts, demonstrating from correct data the amount of Revenue, Expenditure, and Surplus with our present population after Confederation.

The third article in the terms proposed by the Convention stipulates for an annual subsidy to be paid by Canada to British Columbia to meet the annual current expenditure of the local Government. The fourth article insists upon the Colony retaining all the Revenue derived from Crown Lands, Mines, and Minerals. The twelfth and thirteenth articles make it a condition of admission that the Colony shall retain the road tolls, liquor licenses, trading licenses, fines, forfeitures, and fees of court, and fees of office. If we sum up these respective sources of the revenue of the local Government in a tabular form they will appear as follows:

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept 30—Late foreign papers contain the following:—The Grand Duchy of Baden acceded to the North German Confederation. Some weeks ago the French Government although made aware of the fact, resolved for the present, to consider this step as purely a German question, not being yet prepared to engage in war. This news is too important to be accepted finally without confirmation.

LONDON, Sept 30.—The following important news comes from Madrid:—José Concha at the head of the Government at the Capital, and Manuel Concha commanding the army in the field have pronounced for the revolution. The people of Madrid and the army garrisoning the city have followed their example. The statue of the Queen has been dragged through the streets of Madrid by the rebels. General Pavia of the Royal army who had been marching in forces for several days has been defeated by the insurgents in the province of Ciudad. Real and his army dispersed. Marshal Serrano of the rebel army is marching on the Capital unopposed. Gericke has been captured by the insurgents, and a provincial junta has been formed. Perfect order prevails everywhere.

A correspondent of the *Times* says, the question of peace or war in Europe, trembles in the balance, and only one man can tell to which it will incline. The King of Prussia who has been making the tour of North Germany, it is believed, had a chilling reception at Dresden; he says he wants peace but is ready for war, and will fight it out to the end. It is for the Emperor Napoleon to decide.

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Annual Expenditure of the Local Government of British Columbia, exclusive of Schools, Charity, and Public Works Under Confederation, on Terms of Yale Convention.

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Governor's Department.....

\$2,550

Legislative Council.....

900

Colonial Secretary Department.....

12,500

Treasury Department.....

4,800

Auditor's Department.....

5,050

Lands and Works Department.....

8,470

Two Registrar Generals.....

5,180

Officers of Supreme Courts.....

3,450

Attorney General's Department.....

2,925

Sheriff's Department.....

750

Police, New Westminster.....

2,570

Police, Victoria.....

6,066

Kootenay District.....

10,600

Cariboo District.....

14,900

Yale, Hope, and Lytton District.....

6,700

Lillooet, Clinton District.....

4,400

Nanaimo District.....

2,430

Administration of Justice.....

5,200

Transport, Officials' traveling expenses.....

5,910

Gardens and Wardens.....

5,000

Rents.....

700

Keep of Prisoners Committed for Trial.....

2,500

Insurance on Govt. Buildings.....

1,000

Stationery and Fuel, all Departments.....

2,000

Assay Office.....

3,500

Total.....

\$120,081

INTERMISSION

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Any one who will take the trouble to compare the above figures with the Estimates of 1868, and with the ex-

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Monday Morning, Oct 5. 1868.

MARRIED.

At Slope, on the 26th Sept., by the Rev. W. E. Hayman, J. Carmichael Haynes, Esq., J. P. son of the late Jones Haynes, Esq., of Land-capt., of the County of Cork, Ireland, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late William Morelly, Esq., Solicitor, London.

Auction Sales To-day.

P. M. BACKUS ... Wharf street will sell, at 11 o'clock, on Hudson Bay Wharf, B.C. Also at Salesroom, Wearing Apparel, Linen, Bedding, Nautical Instruments, &c.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The New Westminster Exhibition held on Wednesday last was opened by the Governor; Mrs Seymour was also present. His Excellency said he felt a deep interest and abiding faith in the rich resources and future development of the Lower Fraser, and expressed gratification at seeing such striking evidence of substantial prosperity as was spread out before him. The hall in which the show was held was neatly decorated with flags, paintings, needlework, &c. In addition to the articles usually exhibited such as fruits, dairy produce, roots, vegetables, cereals, &c., &c., we notice that prizes have been awarded for cured fish, oilcan oil, said to be superior to codliver oil for medicinal purposes, spirits, wax, tobacco, cheese, fowl, hops, &c. The local journal says if one were to leave out of view all the unpropitious circumstances surrounding the exhibition this year, it would perhaps scarcely be candid to pronounce it a success. In fruits, cereals and dairy produce, the show was greatly in advance of last year; but in roots and vegetables there was a perceptible falling off.

DEPARTURE OF OLD RESIDENTS.—By the G. S Wright which left a few days since for Portland, Mr. M. T. Johnston and Mrs Johnston sailed for San Francisco, there to reside. Mr. Johnston has been the resident partner of Messrs Sproat & Co. in Victoria for several years past, was much esteemed for his honorable and gentlemanly demeanor, in general. It is his intention to represent the same firm in San Francisco, in the place of Mr. Welch, who we understand retires from the firm. Mr. W. K. Bell, for six years a resident of this city, has also left, going to San Francisco via Nanaimo. Mr. B leaves a blank in our midst, which, in his own peculiar way, it will not be easy to fill.

The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday from New Westminster with the Cariboo express and \$60,000 in treasure. She had a large number of passengers on board, some immediately from Cariboo, amongst whom and in every respect is a credit to the Colony, were Messrs Walker, Adamson, Wilson, Edwards. In speaking of the Barkerville fire, different parties think, it will not have so injurious effect upon the general interests of the country as was at first imagined, although they by no means underestimate the calamity.

A WISE PRECAUTION.—On Saturday, Chief Engineer Kelly, and Councillor McKay as Fire Warden, made an examination of the city store in connection with the amount of powder kept on hand over that allowed by the ordinance. It is to be regretted, they found a great excess over the amount allowed, in the possession of parties also who ought to know better. The traders on Johnson, Store and Cormorant streets had most infringed upon the law. An official report will be made to the Town Council on Tuesday night.

New Gold Strikes.—So far as we can learn from those just returned from the upper country, much importance is attached to a new strike of gold on Lightning Creek. The prospect, said to be large, was discovered in the hill immediately behind the old Butcher claim and according to one of the parties interested, 'we shall know all about it by and bye.' There was also a late discovery of gold, on a creek known as Hard Scrabble.

CARIBOO NEWS.—At the Assizes, Chief Justice Begbie, on the 22nd Sept., sentenced M. A. Benrimo to nine months imprisonment for embezzling a sum of money from the Miners' Bank Drain Company. It was the only case. His Lordship regretted to have to deal with it as the prisoner previous to his trial had a good character and filled positions of responsibility.

SEIZED.—The Yale Examiner says, a number of small barrels of liquor were seized last week at a Victoria branch establishment. It is suspected they had been forwarded to Yale before the excise law had received tribute from their proprietor.

ELECTIONS.—Writs have been issued and forwarded to the up country districts for the election of members to the next Legislative Council; the writs for remaining districts will shortly follow.

NEW PILOT BOAT.—The Pilot boat W. G. Young is approaching completion. She will make her trial trip this week, when no doubt she will give a good account of herself. The cost is close on \$2000.

DISCHARGED.—The cargo of the bark Moneynick has been discharged in excellent order. She will be dispatched to San Francisco by Messrs Millard & Beedy during this week.

NEW BUILDING.—Ground will be broken to-day for the St. John's Church New School House; the building will be finished in six weeks.

The steamer G. S. Wright arrived at Portland on Saturday. The telegram announcing her arrival did not state on what day she would again leave for Victoria.

Mrs. DIGBY PALMER intends resuming her Juvenile Dancing Class (boys and girls), on Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 p.m., to be held at the Germania Sing Verein Hall, Yates Street, one door below Wells Fargo's; commencing on Friday, the 2nd October, 1868. For terms apply at Mrs. Palmer's residence, Kane street, Victoria, B.C.

The Burning of Barkerville.

In addition to the report already published, we deem the following particulars, taken from the Cariboo Sentinel, of the 22nd ult., to be of interest to those absent from the Colony:

Long ere this the news of the conflagration of the town of Barkerville, William creek, has flashed across the wires to all parts of the civilized world. It remains only for us to give in detail an account of the circumstances and results connected therewith. No one but an eye witness can form any correct conception of a scene so fraught with disastrous results—a momentary character at least—for we do not apprehend that the calamity, although universal as far as the town of Barkerville is concerned, is one that will to any material extent retard the general prospects of the country or the permanent mining interest in Cariboo. Only a few days since we with much pride spoke of the order and business of the town of Barkerville, and our ink had scarcely dried ere this town was a mass of smouldering ruins; and charred timbers and heaps of rubbish only marked the spot where stood the metropolis of Cariboo. In just one hour the merciless elements had turned the tenants of 120 houses roofless into the streets, and many with no more property than covered their persons. The fire first made its appearance in the roof of Adler & Barry's saloon, near the centre of the town, at half-past 2 o'clock, p.m., on Wednesday, the 10th inst. The alarm was instantly carried to all parts of the town, but a single glance seemed sufficient to convince everyone that to attempt to extinguish the flames was useless; consequently each one turned his attention to the rescue of his own property. Those whose houses were somewhat remote from the spot where the fire originated had a fair chance of saving the most of their property; but those more contiguous had no chance whatever, owing to the character of the buildings, which were all of light material and very dry. The flame spread in all directions with great rapidity, and after one or two faint and unsuccessful attempts to check its progress, the town was abandoned to its fate, except near the extreme ends. At the upper end of the town, at Scott's saloon, where the Barker ditch crossed the street in a flume, the fire was checked for some time, and had there been any degree of organization or concert of action, it could have been stopped, and Strouts' store, containing the largest stock of goods in the town, might have been saved. Scott's saloon, however, only was saved, which is attributed to the ready supply of water from the ditch, of which Scott, as an old and skilful fireman, knew how to avail himself. Here the fire parted and swept past through China town and exhausted itself for want of further prey. The effort at the lower end of the town was a little more successful. The progress of the flames was stopped just before it reached McInnes' saloon, which was saved, and also the warehouses of 1. Weill and the H. B. Co. In just one hour and twenty minutes from the first cry of fire the last roof fell, and the destruction of the town of Barkerville was pronounced complete, and fleeing hundreds, with goods snatched from the flames, with relaxed gait sat down upon their rescued plunder, and with a long drawn breath wiped the perspiration from their brows.

The estimates that have been made of the loss are so varied that it is almost impossible to get at anything like an accurate statement. The following however, we think, is a close approximation to the principal losses, as ascertained from the parties themselves. The account includes buildings and stock, estimated at what it would cost to replace them at present prices. We commence at the lower end of the town. EAST SIDE—Fasenaro, saloon \$2000; C Doderer, store 5000; W Ronine, shoe store 1000; T Murphy, house owner 8000; Sentinel Office 500; Tracy, saloon 1000; Miss Wilson, saloon 500; Theatre Royal 1000; W Langen, saloon 1500; Adams & Pearcey, timber 3000; Welsh co., shaft house 500; Baldhead co., shaft house 1000; China house 250; Bruce & Mann, carpenters 2000; Winnard, blacksmith 3000; John Bowron, library and post office 4000; Davison, watchmaker 2000; Adams & Hurd, store 15000; Dalley, restaurant 5000; Adler & Barry, saloon 18000; Moses, barber 2600; Stirring, saloon 10000; Gibbs, barber 300; Stumpel, shoemaker 1600; Wolf, store 6000; Mason & Daley, restaurant 1000; Madame Bendixen, saloon 5000; Julia, dwelling house 1200; Pearson Bros, timber 12000; Clark's saloon unoccupied 1000; Louis Wild, shoemaker 500; Miller, bakery 3000; China house 250; Jenkins, shoemaker 500; Parker, saloon 4000; Penfold's saloon occupied as a church 2000; Leucuy & Brun, hotel 20,000; Adams & Hurd, store 15000; Dalley, photographer 1100; McNeherney, carpenter 500; L Grunabum & Co, store 5000; Notchard, hardware 12,000; Christie Bros, blacksmith 3000; Grunabum Bros, store 25,000; Kelly, saloon 2000; C McAllard, saloon 2000; Van Volkenburgh & Co, butchers 6000; Frank Richards, saloon 1600; Coben & Hoffman, store 32,000; Hudson Bay Co, store 65,000; Bank of British North America, 10,000; Lewis, barber 1000; J P Taylor, druggist 2000; A Cunio, brewery 40,000; Kwong Lee, store 40,000; Jones & Cohn, brewery 15,000; Alex Hardy, hotel 8000; S Pendola, store 4000; F Castagneto, store 33,000; Bank of British Columbia, 30,000; John Adair, dwelling 1000; J Wickham, dwelling 1500; Beedy, store 8000; DeNouvel & Kurz, store 8000; Mrs Brooks, hotel 10,000; A McPherson, watchmaker 2000; Barnard's Express, 2500; Dr Carrall, dwelling 500; C Strous, store and dwelling 100,000; Masonic Lodge, 4000; W Hill, paint shop 500; L A Blanc, photographer 1000; Kerr, brewery 6000; Sundry China houses 8000; Sundry private houses, say 20,000. Making the total loss about \$673,300.

The number of buildings specified above is 86, to which may be added about 30 Chinese houses and cabins, which will make the total number of buildings destroyed 116. The losses have been variously estimated, though chiefly at random, from a half million to a million and a half; but we think the figures which we have presented will cover the extreme loss of property by the fire, as well as by that other abominable and disgraceful contingency so universal upon such occasions—a base practice which, we believe, were the population alone white, would never have disgraced the annals of Cariboo. We allude to the thefts.

Soon after the fire abated, the despoiled merchants commenced to gather in their goods which were rescued from the flames, and it soon became apparent that thieves had been in the field, for large quantities known to have been saved were missing. Search was immediately commenced and continued throughout the night and the following day, and many thousand dollars worth were found concealed in cabins and old shafts and on the various trails leading from the town; but, notwithstanding so much has

been rescued, it is still believed that a large quantity of stolen goods is yet undiscovered.

The fire was caused, it is said by some by sparks from an attached kitchen, and by others, from an adjoining building, but from which ever source it originated, there can be no doubt as to its accidental character; nor can there be the slightest blame attached to any person, as the light and inflammable character of the roofing of the entire town was such that it is an extraordinary dry time like the present it is only a wonder that such accidents did not occur daily. We are pleased to see that investigation has already been instigated by the authorities on this point, in regard to the buildings in the upper town. Not a single life was lost, nor a personal injury sustained worthy of note.

AFTER THE FIRE.

No ordinary pen sketch can convey a true conception of the scene which followed. Night was drawing on and hundreds of men women and children were compelled to seek shelter, and tons of goods and chattels lay scattered along the creek and on the hillsides which must be stored; and like ants, whose storehouses had been overturned by the ploughshare, the despoiled human swarm were seen running in every direction, loaded with their wares, seeking a place of refuge. Women and children with beds, pots and pans, and men with huge packages of bacon, or sacks of flour and beans were tugging away to a place of shelter; whilst here and there might be seen some one whose courage was not of the sterling type, giving way to lamentations and tears; but upon the whole there probably never was a calamity so sudden or complete more heroically or philosophically borne than the one in the present case, and the stillness of night found every one quietly slumbering beneath a comfortable shelter, save a few who quietly patrolled the scene of desolation to watch the smouldering remains of the conflagrated town.

THE RESULTS.

The first impression, and the almost universal exclamation at the time of and immediately after the fire, was, 'Barkerville is gone in and the country is ruined!' an impression pardonable indeed in a man suffering under the indescribable feeling of misery caused by the almost instantaneous loss of all he has in the world, and which may have been the accumulation of years; but to the calm reflecting mind, no falacy can be more apparent. That it is a great misfortune, and will cause temporary damage to the entire colony, there can be little doubt, and that a few individuals may be ruined in their worldly prospects none will question; but the gold mining prospects of Cariboo remain unchanged, and the same spirit of enterprise and industry that has opened up the mines and supplied the miners, will soon iron the mining operations with no sensible suspension so long as it is believed that Cariboo is a profitable gold mining country, and the bare fact of four-fifths of the entire property destroyed being the sole and unencumbered property of the individuals who held it, is an irrefutable evidence of the prosperity and importance of the country. We believe then that all fears as to the evil effects upon the country as to retarding mining operations or otherwise, are altogether groundless, and apart from a few individual cases, the burning of Barkerville twelve months hence will be almost forgotten. In fact already we do see the entire abatement of all excitement and the disturbed elements of trade and industry returning to their proper channels. The following however, we think, is a close approximation to the principal losses, as ascertained from the parties themselves. The account includes buildings and stock, estimated at what it would cost to replace them at present prices. We commence at the lower end of the town. EAST SIDE—Fasenaro, saloon \$2000; C Doderer, store 5000; W Ronine, shoe store 1000; T Murphy, house owner 8000; Sentinel Office 500; Tracy, saloon 1000; Miss Wilson, saloon 500; Theatre Royal 1000; W Langen, saloon 1500; Adams & Pearcey, timber 3000; Welsh co., shaft house 500; Baldhead co., shaft house 1000; China house 250; Bruce & Mann, carpenters 2000; Winnard, blacksmith 3000; John Bowron, library and post office 4000; Davison, watchmaker 2000; Adams & Hurd, store 15000; Dalley, restaurant 5000; Adler & Barry, saloon 18000; Moses, barber 2600; Stirring, saloon 10000; Gibbs, barber 300; Stumpel, shoemaker 1600; Wolf, store 6000; Mason & Daley, restaurant 1000; Madame Bendixen, saloon 5000; Julia, dwelling house 1200; Pearson Bros, timber 12000; Clark's saloon unoccupied 1000; Louis Wild, shoemaker 500; Miller, bakery 3000; China house 250; Jenkins, shoemaker 500; Parker, saloon 4000; Penfold's saloon occupied as a church 2000; Leucuy & Brun, hotel 20,000; Adams & Hurd, store 15000; Dalley, photographer 1100; McNeherney, carpenter 500; L Grunabum & Co, store 5000; Notchard, hardware 12,000; Christie Bros, blacksmith 3000; Grunabum Bros, store 25,000; Kelly, saloon 2000; C McAllard, saloon 2000; Van Volkenburgh & Co, butchers 6000; Frank Richards, saloon 1600; Coben & Hoffman, store 32,000; Hudson Bay Co, store 65,000; Bank of British North America, 10,000; Lewis, barber 1000; J P Taylor, druggist 2000; A Cunio, brewery 40,000; Kwong Lee, store 40,000; Jones & Cohn, brewery 15,000; Alex Hardy, hotel 8000; S Pendola, store 4000; F Castagneto, store 33,000; Bank of British Columbia, 30,000; John Adair, dwelling 1000; J Wickham, dwelling 1500; Beedy, store 8000; DeNouvel & Kurz, store 8000; Mrs Brooks, hotel 10,000; A McPherson, watchmaker 2000; Barnard's Express, 2500; Dr Carrall, dwelling 500; C Strous, store and dwelling 100,000; Masonic Lodge, 4000; W Hill, paint shop 500; L A Blanc, photographer 1000; Kerr, brewery 6000; Sundry China houses 8000; Sundry private houses, say 20,000. Making the total loss about \$673,300.

Continuing on to the scene of the struggle in '61, we found a monument ten feet in height, marking the spot where the heaviest fighting occurred. It bears this inscription: 'In memory of the Patriots who fell in the Battle of Bull Run, 1861.—Erected June 10, 1865.' It was raised by the Federal at the close of the war, and as remarked one of the ex-rebels, 'it don't say which side was Patriots, but rather seems to say that both was, we let it stand.' Hard by the monument is a grave surrounded by wooden railing. It marks the resting place of Mrs Henry, a Southern lady, whose mansion stood between the fire of the contending armies. They pointed out the road over which McDowell's panic stricken army fled back to the Capital, abandoning, in their frenzy, their wounded comrades, and casting away their arms to render escape more certain. They also pointed out the distant hill on which we had seen the herd grazing as the one behind which Stonewall Jackson hid his men, while the infatuated Pope allured to his destruction by the supposed retreat of Lee on Richmond, followed him to the Rappahannock river, and from which Jackson fled out at the proper moment and failing on the Federal rear rendered the defeat of Pope even more complete than was the defeat of McDowell the year before.

Continuing on to the scene of the struggle in '61, we found a monument ten feet in height, marking the spot where the heaviest fighting occurred. It bears this inscription: 'In memory of the Patriots who fell in the Battle of Bull Run, 1861.—Erected June 10, 1865.' It was raised by the Federal at the close of the war, and as remarked one of the ex-rebels, 'it don't say which side was Patriots, but rather seems to say that both was, we let it stand.' Hard by the monument is a grave surrounded by wooden railing. It marks the resting place of Mrs Henry, a Southern lady, whose mansion stood between the fire of the contending armies. When the fighting commenced she sent her children away and remained to look after the house. Both sides agreed to respect the dwelling, but a chance shell shattered it and killed the old lady. A few fragments of brick remain to indicate the spot where the mansion stood, and the hill which was once covered by a beautiful orchard, is now as bare of vegetation as the palm of my hand and is seamed and scarred in every direction. At the foot of this hill is an old two story stone farmhouse, the sides of which afford abundant evidence of the fierceness of the struggle that was waged about it. This house is occupied by an old couple from New York State who cultivate about five acres out of one hundred and thirty six acres which they hold. They complain that the negroes are idle and shiftless and won't work more than a few days at the most. When they get two or three dollars together they went off and spent it in the cities. The rates for farming laborers are \$8 and \$12 per month and sometimes they have to find themselves out of this meager pay, in having time they get from \$1 to \$2 per diem for a few days.

Having crossed the first Bull Run battlefield and the famed Bull Run itself (the run is a small stream fed from the mountains, and in our Colony would be called a ravine), we came to the scene of Pope's defeat, which lies a mile and a half beyond the run. Here we found a monument bearing an inscription similar to that in the field we had just left. The appearance of the country was the same. A stone marks the spot where Pope, just before the battle, wrote a dispatch in which he said his headquarters were in the saddle, and that instead of studying the lines of his own retreat he intended to study the proba-

Editorial Correspondence—No. II.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Va., July 30, 1868.

A ride of two hours over the Orange and Alexandria railroad, in rickety cars, brought us to the famous Manassas Junction, in the vicinity of which the Federals sustained two crushing defeats in the early stage of the late civil war at the hands of the Confederates. Manassas is situated 35 miles south of Alexandria. It is the centre of what was before the war a prosperous and wealthy agricultural district, but which seems now to be suffering from the blight and decay that have settled down upon the whole South. The road to the Junction is marked by the ruins of many once comfortable homesteads, the blackened walls and smoking chimneys being all that is left to indicate spots once the abode of peace and plenty, but where now desolation and an oppressive gravelike stillness reign supreme. Here and there along the road, we observed a few negro huts with small patches of corn waving near, but as a general rule the land is lying idle, and the few inhabitants that remain appear to have lost all energy and heart and to have sunk into a state of despair and misery bordering on desperation, while a second growth of timber is springing up on both sides of the road upon land which previous to the war "blossomed like a rose" at the command of the thirsty husbandman. Manassas Junction we found to contain about 100 whites and negroes and two small inns. At one of the inns grog is sold, and a crowd of "mean whites" and ragged negroes loiter on its porch, leaned against its sides, or hung about its bar enjoying the aroma of bad whiskey which ever and anon saluted their olfactory or watching with eager eyes the fiery compound as it was poured down the throats of the more fortunate (?) among their number who possessed the wherewithal to "licker up." Attracted to the door of this den by loud talk, observed a degraded looking specimen of humanity holding forth to a motley crowd that had gathered to listen to the strains of his drunken eloquence. He was talking of the state of the country, and while he kept one eye on his audience he did not fail to fix the other upon a decanter of tangle-leg temporally displayed on the sideboard. He spoke with earnestness and eloquence, and "give the Rats fits." His remarks were received by his hearers with loud applause and frequent invitations to come to the bar and "set 'em up" (a Virginia phrase for taking a drink). Upon inquiring of a bystander who the bibulous and garrulous individual might be, I was informed that he was "Judge _____," appointed when only 22 years of age by President Buchanan, Chief Justice of Utah Territory. When Virginia seceded—or rather tried to secede, for I believe it is on record that she did not succeed in getting out of the Union—the Judge went with her, lost everything by the war and yielding to black despair took to drink and now while still a young man is a wretched, driveling, beggarly set. "He is the pet of this district," says our informant, for he's an ornal smart lawyer. I took another look at the wreck before me, as he paused to "set 'em up" again, and mentally resolving that the Manassas taste for "pats" was rather vivified, withdrew. For three dollars in gold party procured a pair of grey horses and an old army ambulance with a black boy (so the hotelkeeper called him, Albert he was as grey as his horse) to drive them, and we started for the battlefield of Bull Run, which lies five miles distant in a

New Advertisements.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.

The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex:—

"Nightingale Hall, Edmonton.

"Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceeding from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and, when going to bed at night, took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water, just warm. The effect was immediate; it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well, and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. Having since heard of lady in the neighbourhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, which responded to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her; and that long-standing, obstinate, and (as she thought) incurable cough, was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true. I shall take every opportunity of recommending your estimable medicine, feeling as I do fully assured of its efficacy."

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"W.M. BOARDS.

"To Mr. Thos. Powell."

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,
For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable.

The large sale and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial results of its use; and he begs to announce that he is now introducing its sale into Victoria, B.C., and has appointed Messrs. Millard and Beedy, Wharf Street, Victoria, Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain their supply.

The Price is within the means of all classes.



TRADE MARK.

Established 1824.

Prepared and Sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars Road, London. Sold in bottles, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the WOs, "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed over the top of each Bottle, without which, none can be genuine.

Wholesale Agents, MILLARD & BEEDY, Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C.

Oct 20th 1863

Fellows, Roscoe, & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED

EX SPIRIT of the AGE
AND
PRINCESS ROYAL.

Lea & Perrin's Sausage
Morton's Mixed Pickles
Sardines, in qd and hlf tins
Candles, in 25 lbs boxes, Price's
Boiled Linseed Oil and Paints
Wood Matches
Paper Hangings
Bar Tumblers and Assorted Glassware
Leather Calf Skins
Pick Steel and Pick Iron, assorted
sizes, a large lot
Tin Plates, assorted kinds
Sheet Iron, assorted sizes
Bar Iron, all sizes
Bar Lead
Zinc
Looking Glasses
Horse Nails, Griffin's

TO ARRIVE

Per PRINCE VICTOR,
R G and Common Sheet Iron
18 casks Zinc
Block Tin, in bars and pgs
Horse Nails, &c.

Always on Hand a Large Assortment of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, Plateware, Iron, Steel and Metal.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

OIL CLOTH.

In Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Reasonable Prices.

Also, Brussels, Tapestry and Kidderminster Carpets,

And Nalen & Co.'s Patent

CARPETS ! CARPETS !

AND

FLOOR CLOTH.

EX "PRINCESS ROYAL."

And other Late Arrivals,

Comprising Invoices of well-selected

Brussels, Tapestry and Kidderminster Carpets,

And Nalen & Co.'s Patent

OIL CLOTH.

In Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Reasonable Prices.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

BEDDING, BLANKETS, LAMPS, AND

FITTINGS,

Paper Hangings,

TABLE CUTLERY,

Electro-Plated Ware,

HARDWARE, TOOLS, TINWARE,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Children's Carriages,

AT D. Edward's.

New & Second-hand Establishment,

MOUNTAIN PLACE.

AT JOHN WEILER,

FOOT STREET, NEAR BROAD,

UPHOLSTERER

AND

Paperhanger,

Has on hand and offers for Sale

WALL PAPER,

Long English Rolls, from 16 cts. per Roll upwards.

Lounges, Spring, Hair, Wool, Pulu and Straw Mattresses, Brass and Mahogany Window Panels, Cornices, Window Blinds and other Upholstery Goods;

... ALSO ...

All Sorts of Upholstery done, such as

Repairing Spring Mattresses and Lounges, Sewing and Laying Carpet, Fixing Curtains and Blinds, Hanging Wall Paper, &c., &c.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

se20-2m JOHN WEILER.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE SPRING RIDGE Water Works Company, Limited, is removed to Government Street, next door to Mr. O'Dwyer.

Orders left at the Office will receive immediate attention.

JOHN WEILER.

se20-2m

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